CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

"No Step Backwards."

The following Electoral Ticket has been commended to our attention by gentlemen who assure us that while it is not a party ticket in any political sense, being equally divided between the members of the former political parties, it is yet made up, without exception, of gentlemen who are for a full and thorough prosecution of the war, and opposed to a reconstruction or reunion with the North under any pretext, under any circumstances, or at any time. Every man on the ticket whom we know personally, and we know nearly all, takes this ground, and this being our own ground, we will give this ticket our support, feeling that it alone goes into the field as the distinctive exponent of this decided position, the only position for the South at this time. for the men to be voted for-the real candidates, they are willing to take positions like Joseph E. Brown. of Georgia, will be as great as was the triumph of that that there are not plenty of men in the State as good a winter blockade could hardly be kept up. as those on this ticket, but it alone appears as the representative of the motto "No step backwards!"

STATE AT LARGE. Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort. Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln DISTRICTS.

1. John Pool, of Pasquotank, 2. H. F. Bond, of Lenoir. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, 4. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren,

6. Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham,

7. A. G. Foster, of Randolph. 8. J. M. Long, of Cabarrus, 9. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell. 10. A. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

WE ARE requested to state that the " Coast Guard Cavalry," a company raised for the protection of the coast, in accordance with the provisions of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, will be mustered into service, at Scott's Hill, New Hanover County, twelve miles from Wilmington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 18th.

The company, at present, numbers already about 75 men, under the command of Captain A. F. Newkirk. Their term of service is twelve months, and if they get | the calculation, without producing any feeling of despair. | sent a chance, they will do good service.

"The Situation."

of that veracious sheet, the New York Herald.

What is the "situation"? It may, in the first inin Western Virginia, if they have not already closed. means of transportation, and the long lines of communica-

not a cheering one. Upon the whole, we fear that the nary affection of the winter and spring. balance so ascertained will be found on the wrong side federacy to have secured and controlled; besides, Charles- | no doubt, to see to this matter. affords an easy channel by which the enemy from Ohio, District of Cape Fear. at Parkersburg. These Roads enable the North and geons .- Daily Journal, 15th inst. North-West to pour into Western Virginia and Maryout almost a miracle, things cannot be materially chang- among the casualties of war.

rapidly for the keenest eye and the quickest brain to and commissary stores, ammunition, etc., driving the dagguerrectype the situation of things there with any- "Lembs" inside Fort Pickens. When the roll of our lets in a hash, the mouth rising up to bite off the nose, and the ear moving round to listen to the quarrel, while Cyclops and Garibaldians.

However, one thing is nearly certain, namely, that as the season advances and military operations on our Northern frontier become impracticable and the winter opens up the extreme South by removing from Northern minds the dread inspired by its climate, we may expect to find the main efforts of the enemy turned against the valley of the lower Mississippi and the seacoast of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. This was to have been apprehended from the first. In truth we must suppose that it was apprehended by all who looked to the matter with any care and consideration. It was no doubt General Scott's plan. The immense number of armed vessels and transports fitting up at every shipyard in the North, shows the extent to which stances of the engagements between the troops of their it is contemplated to carry on these movements against respective countries, when we see how facts occurring sponsibility of the initiative steps. is to be made the seat of the war, is with the view of are called official reports. moving down upon Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, -of penetrating, as the Lincoln organs say, in- Beach. The facts are that only eight companies of Geor- guarantee for security during the stormy passage, and to the very heart of the cotton region. There will the war gians and two of North Carolinians were able to effect be pushed this winter with the utmost vigor. There will a landing, and that they did this by wading in face of been few bickerings or heartburnings, or jealousies. As languish on for a few months and then tacitly drop off. the Sound with a view of landing at some point on the It has been said to the people of the North that they need not be uneasy—that when winter comes, the Southern Confederacy can be pierced in its most vital part, and its energies completely paralyzed by an attack on and its energies completely paralyzed by an attack on south and the people of the North that they need not be uneasy—that when winter comes, the South the same and cutting off the retreat of the Indiana troops and on the Indiana troops that almost out of the people of the North that they need to the same of political controversy, not be needed not be uneasy—that when winter comes, the South the same of political controversy, not be needed not be uneasy—that when winter comes, the South the fact that question was solved very easily on recollecting that almost out of the people of the North that they need to the same of political controversy, not be needed not be uneasy—that when winter comes, the South the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the people of the North that they are this assurance to the Northern people being unredeemed, dissatisfaction will assume double force, and Seward

on of frost, but the same flattering assurances have been regiment, fell into our hands. made to the European powers to keep them quiet under need not, therefore, be surprised or dismayed by any exenemy. With them it is now or never-this winter or not at all. If they feel this as a stimulant to vigor in aggression, how much more will the brave men of the lower Mississippi feel it as inspiration to patriotic re-

To keep up a force on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts during the winter they must have possession of some harbor or barbors south of Cape Hatteras, say Beaufort harbor in North Carolina, or Port Royal barbor in South Carolina, and either Brunswick, Georgia, or Fernandina, Florida. Their only chance on the Gulf will no doubt be Davis and Stephens, but the moral ef- Key West, but in certain states of the wind neither fect of endorsing, as the medium of this voting, men who that nor the Tortugas is safe, and the last named is deficient in water. If they try to get into Pensacola or Mobile the effort will be costly. Without a harbor of noble patriot and fearless magistrate. We do not say refuge in nearly three thousand miles of dangerous coast,

> Carolina. It opened all eyes. The experience it gave, and the lesson it taught, were pretty hard, but they were salutary.

> The Potomac being closed, is such a blow at Lincolnism, in its capital, that we must think McClellan will be forced to make an effort for the capture of our batteries, and this effort must, according to appearances, draw on a general engagement. Such is said to be the state of things existing, or believed to exist, along the line of the Potemac. We feel assured, that sooner or later, McClellan must attempt to retrieve northern mil itary prestige on the held where it was so shamefully lost last summer The great battle will be on the same line. We don't think he can delay this until next seaadvance by McClellan are so. The attack by their

ships, and their repulse by our batteries, is certainly so. Looking at the situation of things generally, it is fully as good as could be expected. Were it ten times worse, it would not be worse than might have been taken into

Sickness in Camp.

We are informed that there are a large number of tions for some time, inasmuch as, apparently, the No For the first and probably the last time, we use a sick soldiers in the camp of the 28th regiment, now sta- is a unit against us, or it there be a latent peace senticaption which many of our more pretentious cotempo- tioned here. The great majority of the sick are affected ment it has not yet taken political form nor attained a raries have been content to keep standing, in imitation with measles, whooping cough and mumps, especially strength and organization sufficient to make its open measles and mumps.

The chances of damp and cold, incident to tent life, affecting elections in that section. stance, be premised that field operations will soon close are very unfavorable in the above diseases, and for the comfort and speedy restoration of the invalids to health, The extreme cold of that mountainous region, the ex- drier and more comfortable hospital quarters are at so- resistance, and upon the whole our expectations would treme badness of the roads at all times, aggravated in lately required; to the necessity for such quarters, we be realized. The true heart and soul of the South is winter by alternate frosts and rains, the inadequate have been requested to call public attention. We be- united, although it must be confessed that even the tion to be held by either army, as a basis of active ope- are wholly inadequate for the requirements of the new able to expel that leaven of selfishness which will in ration, render a winter campaign a dangerous experi- regiments, who may fairly be expected to go through a trude itself into all things merely human-that trail of When we come to cast up the accounts and strike a of their members should suffer from a relapse, occa- still remain to man in his fallen state. The operations balance of the results of the campaign of 1861, in sioned by wet or cold, they would, of course, be less of this leaven are seen in the manœuvres of politicians Western Virginia, we must confess that the exhibit is able to resist the attacks of pneumonia, or other pulmo- in sundry of our Southern States, but the most con-

near Charleston on the Kanawha river, which it would volved, and if the military authorities do not feel at no longer able to oppose them. have been of the very greatest advantage to the Con- liberty, the community, by voluntary act, will endeavor,

Pennsylvania and the North-West may penetrate the Dr. Waring will attend at head quarters at 9 o'clock, Centre West of Virginia. The other point, forming the A. M. each day after to-day. No doubt every facility Milledgeville to trump up a candidate in opposition to second important object of the campaign, was the pos- will be extended to Dr. Waring for the effectual dis- the Governor whose vigorous hand had grasped the helm session and control of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., charge of his du ies. We presume that he will be cloth- of State so firmly during the crisis of revolution, and and N. Western Virginia Road, the latter a branch of ed with power and supplied with means to place the the former, and both in Virginia soil from the Maryland | proper medicinal and hospital accommodations at the | That supernumerary Convention got out Judge Nesbitt. line to the terminus of the first at Wheeling and the last disposal of the Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Sur- a man of highly respectable character, but one of those

THE MORE detailed accounts from Santa Rosa Island land at their pleasure. Unfortunately, this object of the show that the attack of our troops upon Billy Wilson's campaign, like that on the Kanawha, has not been at- Zonave encampment, was crowned with a complete, tained; the possession of these roads has not been secur, though dear-bought triumph, none the less glorious on ed by our side. The Kanawha with its salt and its na- that account, although the loss of any of our brave vigation, is held by Lincoln, as is also the important men is deeply to be regretted; but as victory is the ob-

The camp of Wilson's Zonaves was destroyed, inclu-In Missouri and Kentucky, the scene changes too ding the spiking of the cannon, the burning of the tents thing like accuracy. The reports that reach us from people engaged was called next morning, over one hunthe West, present a picture like unto the image of a man dred were missing, while there were some fifteen or and of the Confederacy-nay, we do not say that any who, while sitting for his photograph, should keep sway- twenty in the hospital. Probably some fifty of the mis- supporters of this opposition movement in Georgia ing his head from one side to the other, alternating the sing were killed, and about the same number wounded. amusement by bobbing it up and down, thereby produ- The whole Confederate force is differently stated at 1. tors we fear was factious and selfish-deficient in magcing a suspicion of sundry features, mixed up like gib- 250 is one account, and 1,400 in another. The loss of nanimity; the course rather of politicians than of the enemy is not accurately known, but is supposed to have been much heavier even than ours. We only took the eyes would probably be dancing a jig on the top of about 20 prisoners. From the nature of things we the head or merged into one over the nose, after the an- were able to bring away very little of the material of cient Sicilian fashion, as practised by Polyphemeus, the the enemy which was promptly destroyed. It is pretty proclamation compelled them, by indulging in feelings did ran, must have fought much better than their brother cut-throats of Ellsworth's Zouaves. Billy's rascals must have fought, sure, before they sought safety in

> son's rascals ran incontinently, and that the only loss suffered by our people was inflicted by a body of U.S. Regulars from Fort Pickens, who fired on them as they were embarking to return to the mainland in obedience to the signal from the Navy Yard.

THERE NEED no longer exist any surprise at the discrepancy between the statements made by historians of different nations as to the results as well as the circumthe Southern coast. The announcement that Kentucky almost under our own observation are perverted in what

Let us refer to the engagement on Chickimacomico to one haven of rest after our voyage-feeling but one the main effort be made. If that effort fails, the back of an Indiana regiment drawn up in array in opposition to early if not among the earliest friends of the movement in the invasion is broken. If we maintain our ground this them. Col. Shaw's Eighth Regiment of N. C. State which this State, in common with the whole South, is enwinter the war may exist, but it will not rage. It may Troops on board the Steamer Cotton Plant, ran down gaged, we have been more anxious for its success, than for

12th day of last July, and we see no reason to chang over two hundred heavy stells, but without hurting any have been able to understand our own motives, since them Not only has the North been buoyed up with body, the only casualty being that of a member of the these present troubles commenced, we have sought to the idea of great successes in the South and South-West, Griffin Guards, who died from exhaustion. Everything know no other party distinctions—to apply no other after the gathering of the cotton crop and the coming pertaining to the regimental camp of Brown's Indiana party test. We believe that the same feeling pervades

the operation of the blockede. The next five or six Monticello makes an "official report" in which he represents the shelling of the Monticello as having been "very and motives, of a kind already referred to and deprecadestructive." He says that two boats of ours filled traordinary display of energy or activity made by the with men were struck by his shells and destroyed. An deny that such operations may compel an appeal to the escaped Indiana racer informed him that two of the people, in self-defence, by those who, in their zeal for the Monticello's shell fell into two sloops loaded with men, cause, have wholly forgotten all difficulties, but whose blowing the vessels to pieces and sinking them. The Indiana trotter aforesaid, named Hayer, says that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th, but had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the "rebel" companies; also, says the trotter, "se- They ought to afford example and encouragement to the veral of their [our] efficers were killed and their herses seen running about the track"! How many horses did our officers land? Why Col. Wright had to get one from a "Banker" and that didn't run about the track after the Col's. death, since it was killed and not he .-But such is history. Such is an "official report."

An unofficial letter to the New York Times, dated Fortress Monroe, Oct. 8th, is still richer. It puts the number of the Confederate troops at twenty-five bundred. It makes the Monticello pass a shell through the the same Captain Hollins who, in conjunction with Hatteras was, perhaps, after all, a God-send to North paddle-box of the Fanny is a propeller, Col. Thomas, projected and carried out the seizure of and has no paddle-box!) It says that the Confederate loss must have been between two and three hundred killed and wounded! It says that the first shell killed Col. Bartow, of the Georgia Regiment, a remarkable and fell gallantly fighting at Manassas. It says that saving his tents, provisions and so torth!

possibly true. The first is that the S. R. Spaulding arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 7th instant, with General Mansfield and landed her men and stores. Also, made from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of son. I may be that the reports of an intended early light draft vessels. Also, that the Federal troops at he Inlet ought to be increased.

point on our coast, it gives strength to the report that the sea-board of North Carolina is to be the object of a serious demonstration, since otherwise, a regular officer of Mansfield high military reputation would hardly be

WE HAVE not paid any very great attention to elecappearance on the political arena, with any prospect of

If the North is so united in aggression, then indeed might we expect the South to be even more united in lieve that the accommodations at the marine hospital great interests connected with this cause have not been course of mumps and measles, and if in doing so, any the serpent which is over all the flowers of Eden which spicuous examples to which our attention has been call-We have little doubt that quarters could be obtained ed have been those of the gubernatorial elections held of the sheet. The Federal "situation" in that section for those whose cases most pressingly require a removal this year in Tennessee and Georgia, exhibiting insidiis better than ours. They will go into winter quarters from camp. We are not prepared to point out exactly ous attempts to oust Governors Islam G. Harriss, of in better strategic positions, with the command of the where, but might suggest that, in all probability, there Tennessee, and Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, such atmost important points and in possession of large por- is, under present circumstances, a good deal of room at tempts being made by combinations of politicians who tions of the most desirable territory of Western Vir- the Seaman's Home, and no doubt a fair and proper ar- had not the clearness of judgment or decision of charginia, including two points which were vital objects of rangement might be made with Mr. Williams, in charge acter to approve of and stand by the manly course of the military efforts of both parties, to wit: The im- of that establishment. The health, perhaps the lives those patriotic functionaries at the beginning, nor the mensely valuable Salt Springs of Kanawha county, of the brave men composing the regiment, may be in- magnanimity to yield gracefully to circumstances when dy of his army. The reports of all kinds from Missou-

pertinaciously opposed the course of Governor Joseph ton on the head of steamboat navigation on the Great | In this connection we may state that Surgeon J. J. E. Brown were compelled to yield their opposition to Kanawha is a great commercial and social centre for Waring, C. S. Army, Medical Director of the Depart- his course, but they felt the more inveterate animosity Confederate success .- Daily Journal, 14th inst. that part of the State, and the River being navigable ment of North Carolina has arrived here for the purpose to him and to those who acted with him, because havat all seasons (unless interrupted by frost) from the Ohio of inspecting the camps, hospitals and stations in the ing been compelled to witness the triumph of his policy they transferred their opposition to his person.

The people of Georgia wanted no Convention at by their verdict at the polls they have shown this.who had to the last possible moment opposed the resistance secession policy pursued by the Governor and approved by the State. Judge Nesbitt was to be used as the instrument for striking down the man, the triumph of whose policy brd excited the bate by mortify- equal number of Federal prisoners in full view of the ing the varity of many of his opponents. In the case blockading squadron and of the people of the city of of Governor Brown as in that of Governor Harriss, avenues of the two great railroads referred to. With- jeet, so wounds, and even death, are to be regarded as the people refused to strike down a man whose gene- being usually in any such case made by lot. We hope that

We do not say that at Milledgeville there were not many very many good, worthy and true men. We do not say that Judge Nesbitt was not supported in good faith by thousands of truly patriotic citizens of Georgia

Is such a feeling totally absent from our own State ? Are there not politicians who desire to indemnify themselves for the sacrifice of opinion to which Lincoln's evident that Billy Wilson's cut-throats, although they of bitter opposition to all who had voluntarily come sooner to the conclusion to which events have brought us all; who say, now that the machine of State is compelled from considerations of honor and safety to run on the secession track, that its management should be dicte-Another account conveys the impression that Wil- ted altogether by those who had most consistently denounced that track as treasonous and leading only to destruction, without justification in morals, and at war with every consideration of prudence or statesmanship.

This thing has assumed more forms than Proteoushas presented more bues than the chameleon, but at the bottom of it all can be traced the political manageuvres ment they so bitterly denounced, and of ousting from any participation in that control these who took the re-

avoided. That being all embarked in one boat, looking that to be found in hearty co-operation, there would have the promotion of men. We have withdrawn, in a great

the minds of the great body of the people, whether So much for the truth. Now the commander of the former Unionists or Secessionists. We cannot shut our ted in this article; neither would it be candid in us to memories may be thus unpleasantly refreshed, and they be made aware of the existence of party feeling, by the attempt which it makes to estracise themselves. Tennessee and Georgia might form warnings to the cliques. people in pulling them down.

> THE NEWS by telegraph in to-day's paper is highly important, perhaps more important in its bearings than any which has been received for many weeks past.

> The news from New Orleans is encouraging. It is glorious. Captain Hollins belongs to the class of men that we want to see brought forward in all branches of our service. If we are not altogether mistaken he is the Steamer St. Nicholas in Chesapeake Bay, including in his plan the surprise and capture of the Federal War

We want more of the kind of "dash" exhibited by force in front of Floyd's line near Sammervile. feat, as Col. Bartow was merged into General Bartow, Hollins. Our West Point President and West Point officers make too little account of the moral power Col. Brown, of the 20th Indiana regiment, succeeded in which action gives to a volunteer force—in truth they There are one or two items that may be of interest and | with General Scott and nearly all old regulars; they | thing wrong. share it with Wurmser and other regulars whom Napoleon with his raw but enthusiastic levies overcame in Italy. Beauregard possesses more of that French fire Lient. Burkhead, from whom the letter writer obtained and military enthusiasm, combined with iron firmness his information, thinks that no Federal advance can be and scientific training necessary to lead volunteers to complete success in a revolutionary movement, than any man now in the field. President Davis looks at this from If General Mansfied be coming or be come to any a different point of view-from a stand-point midway between military advantage and considerations of statesmanship and policy, and he is a statesman and patriot. The Santa Rosa affair does not seem to have been

> quite as complete a success as we had at first been led The Montgomery Mail contradicts the report of the

The rumored rupture between Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington and Secretary Seward, is test from Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln's Minister to London. Perhaps the significance of and other indications, is not lessened by the reported movement against Mexico. We may rest assured that Spain is put forward by the great Western Powers, England and France, and that there is probaportant object of the whole movement is to be looked for farther North. Tobacco, cotton and commerce, will probably express this object.

Things look squally about Pickens and Pensacola. The arrival of another vessel, with army supplies, is very acceptable news.

The Blairs and Fremont are having a good time gen-

We do not know what to make of General Price's moving Southward from Lexington, Mo., with the bori are so unreliable and they fight all over the State so The party in Georgia which from the beginning so promiscuously that we are half the time in doubt about the effect of any movement, or even-to know what the meaning of anything is; whether it means Federal or

> nesday of last week. We are yet without any definite ite authorities may have deemed proper to pursue. In fied of the fact in a very unpleasant manner, as their own fate will hang upon that of the citizens of Charles- friends, we stand pledged to defend to the last of our lives. ton taken in the Savannah, and held on the charge of

President Davis will certainly retaliate by hanging an Charleston. The selection of the individuals to suffer ral policy they approved, at the dictation of any fac. the terrible alternative may not be necessary, but should it become so, we trust that the honorable Ely may be sent along to take his chance with the rest.

A very fine Company of field artillery arrived here Saturday from Richmond, under command of Capt. Grissett. Their battery consists of four long brass twelve pounders. They are from Mississippi, and are very fine looking men-the horses are good, but a little

They are now at the former camp of the 30th Regi-

The following from the Newbern Progress no doubt gives the whole history of a reported landing of the enemy at Swansboro', brought here last Sunday Southern side. night by passengers from Goldsboro':

SOMETHING IS WRONG.—Last week a party of some sixty persons were arrested in the lower part of this and Beaufort counties, charged with treasonable acts, or language derogatory to the public weal and brought to Col. Single-tary's head quarters, whereupon he instituted an examinaion resulting in the confinement of eight for a future hearing, fifteen or twenty were compromised with by enlisting and entering the service, and the balance were released.— Where the eight are we have not been informed, but hope the Colonel took precaution to put them to work on fortifications or some other public work. Yesterday morning, news reached here by the train from

of Bransboro', under very suspicious circumstances. It seems that the Liucoln blockaders, about fifty in number, landed on Sunday last at Bogue Inlet and had an interview with the fishermen on the banks. This fact coming to the ponsibility of the initiative steps.

We did hope that all this thing would have been with dangerous weapons and having in their possession some ten or a dozen handcuffs, whereupon they immediately put them under arrest and carried them to Fort Macon to have an investigation.

The fishermen, of course, pleaded not guilty, alleging that they were visited by the Yankees without solicitation on their part, and that when the Yankee boat was near the shore, it capsized, and these weapons and handouffs were e fort gave to their statements, we were not informed, nor have we learned yet what disposition has been made of the prisoners. Considerable curiosity was manifested at the depot to know what they could want with the handcuffs, but and Lincoln be as great failures at the North as at the South. These views we expressed in our issue of the which appeared on the ocean side of the beach, and threw ability in promoting this consummation. So far as we

Now that we have made a commencement in capturing the shipping of the old United States Navy, we find that a list of the vessels, number of guns, &c. would be very acceptable. If any person can furnish us with a list it would be very acceptable, for publica- cent number of the Louisville Journal, to publish tion. We would also be pleased to have a list of our following card: own Navy for private reference.

We are requested by the President of the W mington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company to call attention to the advertisement for the annual would speedily follow the anticipated occupation meeting of the stockholders of said road at Charlotte, Louisville by the northern forces. I had determine on Wednesday the 23d of October-the present month. The notice reads Wednesday the 24th. It should have been Wednesday the 23d.

SICKNESS .- There is little doubt that the troops both on the Federal and Confederate lines suffer greatly by sickness, but added to the losses by sickness the Federal armies suffer enormously by desertion, while on the contrary, the few isolated cases in our armies are only the myself out of their way, but still sufficiently near the exceptions which serve to prove the rule.

It is said that while the proportion of sickness largest among the soldiers approaching middle life and exceeding that term, the proportion of cases resulting deavor to effect some arrangement by which the public of the Copyright he continued to enfatally is greatest among quite young men. We cannot vouch for the perfect accuracy of this statement, but it slou'd be as a newspaper strictly, politics being we think that it is probably not far from correct.

Twice has Rosencranz given Gen. Lee the slip Western Virginia. First, when he stole off from Cheat of their constitutional rights and their liberty; the en Mountain and suddenly appeared with overwhelming tire suspension of the only daily southern rights pane cond, when he broke up from Sewell Mountain central Virginia, leaving General Lee behind, and may Courier upon almost any terms involving no sacrifica, be expected to burst upon Jackson at Green Briar .-are distrustful of a volunteer army. They share this In the mean time, Lee throws up dirt. There is some-

> It is reported that Wise's Legion is ordered to North Carolina. We believe that the report is founded upon extent, by the fact that fifteen or twenty men, the heads fact. At any rate if not already ordered we know that of families, the most of whom had been engaged in the it has been in contemplation to order it here. General Wise's health is not any better. He is

Richmond almost despaired of.

The British vessel reported to have arrived Courier. I proposed to print it as a neutral paper, i within the last week at a Confederate port was from Nova Scotia, and brought a valuable assorted cargo, consisting of clothing, blankets, mess beef, butter, crackers, etc. So says the Savannah Republican.

We are requested to state that the Head Quarthe publication of the paper, that I should write and in the building at the N. E. corner of Second and Princess streets, belonging to Mr. Southerland.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC NEWS in to-days Journal is probably correct, and may assume important dimen- querry mixed as leaves us in doubt whether it is favosions in view of the violation of the blockade by the rable or unfavorable. Upon the whole as the favorable British steamer Bermuda, at Savannah with [munitions accounts are the latest, we must suppose them the best. Journal was not only published in that paper without of war, the sailing of that vessel with such munitions The reports from Richmond may be relied upon-those my authority, but it is not the one written by me. We for the Confederacy having been the subject of a pro- from points in Kentucky, Missouri or the North, coming through suspicious enannels, must be taken subject to confirmation - Laily Journal, 16th inst.

CAMP " HOWE," Oct. 9th, 1861. Messrs. Fullon & Price: - Herewith I send you a copy of letter received from the Surgeon of one of the Hospitals in Fredericksburg, to-day, which please insert. Truly yours, &c.,

friends of M. M. Hart, of Company A, that he died on the morning of the 6th inst., in this Hospital, of typhoid fever, in the last stage of which he was admitted the 1st inst.

In haste, very respectfully, yours, H. T. BARTON, Furgeon. P. S .- It may gratify his friends to know that he was carefully pursed, in addition to the matrons and regular nurses, by some of the most respectable ladies of our city, and his last hours made as comfortable as was in their power.

Messrs. Epirors: The efficers and privates of Captain McMillan's Company desire to tender their sincere ac knowledgements to the ladies and to the citizens of Duplin County, for their kind attention in supplying them with riends that we should let them know that their efforts to supply our wants are duly appreciated. We are under ma- and of the books, rapers and money in the iron sale in ny and lasting obligations to our lady friends, who have the counting room at the time it was seized; and would been working with all their energy since we left home to make us comfortable while we remain in the "tented field." It is hoped that every soldier will bear the toils of camp was set for the 9th day of this month, being the Wed- at home, who are working daily for his welfare. Our thanks are due and tendered to many, from whom we have receiv of this place, for his kind assistance in procuring provi- at a day not far distant, the publication of the Court ons on our arrival here. In tendering our thanks for the will be resumed under its former auspices, and its labor many favors we have received, we beg to assure our friends will be consecrated to the triumph of the great prince that we fully appreciate their patriotic devotion to the welfare of our Company. We hope that if their quiet homes parties now in Castle Pinckney will be officially noti- are ever disturbed by an invading foe, that we will be as ready to shield them from danger as they have been kind us. The peace of our country, and happiness of our

> TURPENTINE BOYS. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1861

Who is Gen. Price of Missou. 1 !

Gen. Price, the hero of the late battle of Lexington, Mo., enjoys a large share of public attention. We gather from our exchanges the following interesting par-

General Price is by birth a Virginian-a native of ly threatning us with a demonstration in front, it was Prince Edward county-and by occupation a tobacco be their object to keep our army together while they planter in Charlton county, Mo. He is about fifty carry on their winter operations against the Southern years of age, over six feet in height, of large build. strikingly temperate, and exemplary in all the relations idea throughout the North-reflected alike by the pres of life. His most distinguishing characteristics are by the politicians, by the capitalists and officers of the sound, cautious judgment, and energy in action. Though army. The leading journals are pressing the Govern neither a trimmer nor an intriguer, he has never been a ment on this point especially hard, and strange to safcandidate for political station without obtaining it. In with the monomaniac idea that there are still communication Mexico, as more recently in Missouri, he never com- ties in the South who would hail the arrival of a first manded a battle that he did not win.

In 1846 Sterling Price resigned his seat as a repre- ure. sentative from Missouri in the United States Congress We regret to learn that the Company left some to take command of a regiment of volunteers from that almost Golcondic wealth of the South, and a dozen State in the Mexican war. He greatly distinguished himself in the battles in New Mexico and Chihuahua. When, plainly a part of the policy of the North, while remi in 1857, Congress determined to increase the regular ing on the defensive around Washington, to commit army, with two new Brigadier Generals, one of those operations upon our coast. I am still further convince appointments was offered to Jefferson Davis, and on his upon this subject by the fact that a call has been made declension, was tendered to and accepted by Col. Price, by Gen. McClellan, for fifty volunteers from each Regwho served during the remainder of the war as General ment, to be temporarily attached to the regular served of the regular army. Had he retained the position he for the purpose of garrisoning the fortifications in the would now be senior in rook to all the officers on the vicinity of the Capital. In other words, he wants

Retiring to private life at the close of the Mexican war, he took no prominent part in politics until 1852. In that year the Benton and anti-Benton wings of the Missouri Democracy united on him as their candidate of his own creating, it is useless to indulge in this specific candidate of his own creating, it is useless to indulge in this specific candidate. for Governor, and he was elected by a triumphant majority. In his four years gubernatorial term he distinguished himself for his administrative ability, obtaining, by almost universal consent, the reputation of having been the best executive Missouri has ever had. At of a severe and unaccustomed climate, spring is as cell the close of his gubernatorial term, in 1856, he was a tain to bring with it a record of disease and death, favorite of a large portion of the Democracy for a place not of demoralization itself, of which as yet we have had Beaufort that a party of fifteen fishermen had been arrested in the United States Senate, but to prevent dissension no experience. of those desirous of assuming the sole control of a move- on the Banks near Bogue Sound by Col. McLean and others in his party, he magnanimously yielded his claims in favor of James S. Green, who was, consequently, and typhoid fever and rejoined their ranks, and handre

At the election prematurely ordered by the Missouri Legislature for a State Convention in February last, and held under the almost annihilating influence of the Virginia and Tennessee elections which had preceded it, Governor Price was chosen, without opposition, to represent his district in that body, and, by like unanimity, was selected to preside over it. His position, as shown by his votes in the Convention in March last, was that prepared for the abrupt changes of this region, and all honorable, peaceful efforts should be used to bring lost overboard, also that three or four of the crew were drowned, and that after they were gone, they fished the implements out of the water. What credit the authorities at dignity of Missonsi demanded that she should join bor the late Union, but, that on do this, first we must have encouragement to the special control of the same of the sa dignity of Missouri demanded that she should join her tual man by making a bold successful stroke, the

On the 10.h of May last the brutal conduct of Lyon able to effect a landing, the whole Indiana regiment would have been captured.

On the day after the race of the Indianiars, and the pursuit of the Georgians and North Carolinians, our pursuit of the Georgians and North Carolinians our pursuit of the Georgians and North Carolinians our point of view. This necessity will, no doubt, hereafter can it be? Is it possible that living upon fish carces our neighbors to offend? If so, it would be far better that they provided for any rank higher than that of Brigadier, should eat no more fish while the world stands. Burely the Legislature passed an act creating one office of Mahave the carried of the Legislature passed and stained by the legislature passed and stained by the highest military war, and it was at once conferred upon Governor Price. war, and it was at once conferred upon Governor Price. With his military career since that period the public is

The Louisville Courier. A Card

To the Editors of the Unon and American I feel that I may reasonably ask the Union and Am rican and other Southern papers that have copied a "statement" which appeared over my signature in a re-

Warned by the wanton interference of the Feder authorities with the freedom of the press, (as seen St. Louis, in other towns and cities of Missonr New York, and elsewhere,) for weeks before the occurred, I had expected the suppression of the Course when that time should come, to avoid arrest, if pos ble, and seek further South a locality where I still breathe and think as a freeman; and from that termination I never wavered a moment.

When advised, on the morning of the 19th inst my residence in the country, that the Courier had suppressed by United States Marshal Sneed, in accord ance with the instructions from Gen. Anderson, and that the United States Marshal and his deputies were endeavoring to accomplish my arrest, I at once placed communicate with my friends, and through them trans acted some business important to me.

During the two days I thus remained near home was earnestly appealed to by politicical friends to en cation of the Courier might be continued, even though nored in its editorial columns. They reasoned the facts are now the strongest arguments against the administration; a knowledge of its usurpations and atm cities are alone sufficient to unite the people in defens in the State would make the people of Kentuckt pend upon the tory papers of Louisville for information of current events; and it would be better to print; principle, than to thus leave the public mind entirely the mercy of these unscrupalous mouth-pieces of ranny, which have systematically perverted or entire suppressed facts necessary to a correct understanding the condition of public affairs.

Influenced by these considerations, and also, to some office for years, would be thrown out of situations at a time when they could not procure others, and desiring time to arrange my business and get a fair start sont ward, I opened negotiations, through friends, with Gen. Anderson, for the resumption of the publication of the noring politics in its editorials, and devoting it whole to local and general news and miscellaneous matter publishing nothing as news by which the Confederate authorities would be advised of contemplated move ments of the Federal forces in that vicinity.

Gen. Anderson demanded as a condition precedent in approval, an article expressing regret for its past cours and as a States rights paper, pledge it to conform to and support the action and policy of the Kentucky so (Lincoln) Legislature. Of course I rejected the inmand, informing Gen. Anderson that I would prefer to lose property, liberty and life itself. The statement copied by you from the Louisville

statement was altered in some unimportant particulars and important explanatory remarks were entirely omit. ted. 'I his liberty may have been taken with my mann. script by friends acting doubtless from the best of ma tives; but was entirely unauthorized. I had not the slightest expectation, after bis demands, that my statement, which fell so far short of what he me quired, would be accepted by Gen. Anderson; and am now satisfied that the whole object of the Feds ral authorities in the negotiation, as of the unwarranted publication of my card, was to inveigle me into the city a d within reach of the officers who had the warrant for my arrest. The pretended assent to my proposition and the publication of the paper, (which under the arrangement would have been carried on by of thousands of brave Kentuckians would open the way for me to do so as a freeman. Although I had a prouise from Gen. Anderson and his officers of immunit from arrest while our negotiations were pending, I placed no confidence in the pledges of men who had sold then selves to a faithless and perfidious administration, and

as the result proved wisely kept out of their power. The publication of the Courier was not only suppres ed by Gen. Anderson, but that officer took and sh holds possession of the entire printing establishment not allow any of our clerks or attaches even to enter the building to procure articles of clothing, etc. in it and belonging to them.

When Louisville is again free, which with the aid to dered by gallant and glorious Tennessee, and the chiral ples of civil and religious liberty it has so long advoca-Very respectfully, yours, etc., W. N. HARDENAS

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 30, 1861 The Enemy's Policy.

We take the following extract from a letter to the Charleston Courier, from the army on the Potonic The Federal policy will be to remain inactive, tras

ing to our ignorance of their condition for escape little attack at a moment so favorable. Then, by occasion coast. I believe the latter is a thoroughly well defined off the coast with the greatest possible degree of pleas

With the eye of the North fastened upon the present more of our important ports accessible to a firet, regular garrison to go into winter quarters.

What, when or how we shall do in this dilemma, is matter of the purest speculation, and as every man, the absence of facts, will necessarily reason from faccies of amusement. One thing, however, we ought

Thousands have gone through a seige of the measle of others are now slowly recovering, but go where yo will among camps, and you hear the hollow consultive cough which follows in the train of these disease Let these convelescents contract additional cold fro night damps, wet feet, clothing, and the various exciting causes of complaint incident to camp life, and you will find the army in three months nearly decimated by dis ease of the lungs. Our Southern constitutions are a strongest men will necessarily suffer.

prove a precursor to the settlement of the pend culties and promise an early return home, second,

the material means necessary to insure its complet it was, however, foiled in its purpose by the rash and timely raid of Lopez, and the vigorous interference of late Government of the United States.